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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.

WINDS OF WINTER.

BY S. M'NUTT.

Alone, in drooping pride,
  Unrobed of Summer green,
When Autumn's balmy gales had died
  The leafless boughs between:
In shiv'ring guise the forest waved,
  On nodding mountain brows,
As th' stormy winds of winter raved
  Among the trembling boughs;
And mournful swept their death-like dirge,
  O'er the' faded leaf-clad lea,
As reinless still they roved at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

The lilly bloom'd no more—
  The rose had shed its hue;
And Flora far on Indian shore,
  Sought flow'ry vales anew.
When round a lowly cottage door,
  Where babes in summer played,
In tatter'd robes the orphans poor,
  Now cold and hungry strayed.
The orphans' garb and cheerless home,
  The cold winds enter'd free,
As reinless still they roved at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

The widow'd mother's moan,
  Low, through the chinky wall,
Commingled with the tempest's groan,
  As she for aid did call
To brother man, while sickness hung
  Deep burning o'er her head,
And shrieking orphans, hunger-stung,
  Were clinging round her bed;
But man then dined in lordly halls,
  Nor tempests heeded he,
As reinless still they roved at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

Her sister—woman fair,
  With gems and jewels hung;
Found in the mazy dance her care,
  And light her laugh then rung!
Where costly viands sparkled clear,
  Behind the gilded door,
No widow's sigh might reach her ear,
  Or wail of orphan poor.
Love, mirth, and feast were all her care—
  Cold-blasts ne'er heeded she,
As reinless still they roved at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

Again the ice-winds sped
  Keen o'er the shivering earth,
And circling round the low straw bed,
  Beside the fireless hearth,
Chilled the unheeded mother's breast,
  In misery's lowest lair;
While shrieks of orphans, hunger-prest,
  Rung wild upon the air!
But men and maidens feasted on!
  From ice-wing'd tempest free;
As reinless still they roved at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

Pause, pause, ye thoughtless proud,
  In splendor-gilded homes;
List, list how death on Winter-cloud,
  Rides thund'ring o'er your domes.
Yours the bright fire and cushioned seat,
  And wine in joyous halls;
But, oh! think how the tempests beat,
  Through Want's low ragged walls.
Hark to the dying orphan's groan,
  Where icy-blasts sweep free,
As reinless still they rove at will,
  In wild and wintry glee.

Newark, Dec. 1845.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the May-Flower.

ANNETTE, THE HEIRESS; OR, THE FORAGING PARTY.

A TALE OF THE LAST WAR

BY J. H. INGRAHAM.

Edward Ogilvie was the youngest of five brave brothers who served their country, both in the field, and on the sea, during the last war. Their mother was a widow of comfortable estate, who dwelt in a pleasant homestead facing the waters of Boston Bay. Large elms overshadowed the roof and broad fields interspersed with woodlands extending away on the right, till they met the fields and woodlands of the property of Squire Harwood, a man of substantial wealth, who had an only daughter of eighteen, who was a belle and heiress. The road from the homestead of widow Ogilvie wound along the sea-beach, with a hedge and green fields on one side bordering it, and the white sparkling sand and blue waves on the other. The distance between the two mountains was a little less than a mile, and about half way between was a bridge spanning a small rivulet, that had a course of half dozen miles from the interior.

It was about an hour before sunset, near the close of the war, in the month of October, that Edward Ogilvie was crossing this bridge on his way to visit Annette Harwood, the beauty and heiress; for the charms of the rustic belle had taken captive the young student's heart; and every evening for the last month he had directed his walk in the direction of her abode. Edward was in his twentieth year, of good figure of pleasing but somewhat diffident address, and with that calm, meditative aspect peculiar to students; for such was this young man. Annette was not loved without giving her heart in return, but the Squire, although he had observed with apparent indifference this mutual attachment, had a mind of his own touching the matter so interesting to the lovers themselves.

Edward had got upon the bridge, where he used to linger for a few moments as he crossed, to catch the flowing sea rush through the arch up the creek, and gaze upon its expanse of waters; or from the opposite side of the bridge contemplate the dark inlet, as it lost itself amid overhanging trees in a dell where stood a mill belonging equally to the two manors.

Edward paused a moment on the bridge to watch the effect of the purple light of the western sky reflecting upon its mottled bosom, when his eyes were arrested by a sail in the offing.—He continued to watch it for a few moments, and then went on his way, from time to time glancing seaward, to admit the stately and slow motion of its trackless passage over the ocean. As he came near the dwelling of Squire Harwood, he discovered that her course was toward the land; but seeing Annette on the piazza, he forgot the vessel to hasten to her. The meeting was more like that of brother and sister, than that of lovers; that is, it was affectionate, frank, and free from restrint.

"We shall have a lovely evening to walk, the sunset will be so pleasent,' said Annette, whom we would stop to describe, if our pen could do justice to her beauty. We will, however, say that the color of her eyes was a deep sea blue and they sparkled like waves glancing in the sunlight; her lips had doubtless once been a pair of cherries; stolen from Cupid, to make he mouth the prettiest mouth imaginable. Her smile was sunshine, her form was sylphlike and blooming with youth, her voice full of music, and evey motion as graceful as a fawn's. She was good humored, intelligent, and suitably grave, and was just the maiden to ensnare a student like Edward Ogilvie.

'Yes, Annette, the air is rich with golden tints and soft as a June evening. Suppose we ramble towards the village, and listen to the martial music of the soldiers as they march from the ground?'

'I should like it of all things. My father says our company, the Blues, made the finest show of any on parade to day.'

'He was at the review, then.'

'Yes, and acted as a major colonel I believe. At any rate he has just come home, on horseback in full uniform, with a sword by his side; and looks as brave, I tell him, as a crusading knight. He told me to hold my little tongue, and so I have for full a minute.'

'And the longest time you ever held it Netty,' said the squire, coming out of the house, his chapeau in his hand, and his sword unbelted and beneath his arm. 'Ah, Edward, good evening, man. Fine day we have had for the general muster.'

'Yes, sir. Are the troops dismissed yet?'

'We were going up the road to the hill-top to listen to the music, father,' said Annette.

'No—no! stay at home, child,' said the Esq. gravely. 'I suppose Master Edward has asked you to go?'

'I did, Mr. Howard; I thought the walk might be pleasent.'

'Humph! Look you, young man,' said Squire Harwood, bluntly; 'military music is not made for the amusement of studious youths after idleing the day over musty books, nor merely to please a lassie's ear. It is the voice of the spirit of liberty, and calls the young men of the land to fight her battles, and the maidens to make them clothes to fight in, and colors to fight under. You, I see, like my Annette, and so far as I can see, she likes you back again. Now, Edward, you are a very correct, excellent young man, that I know; but you see I havn't but one daughter, and I don't mean she shall marry any man who, excellent as he may be, through all this war has never drawn a blade nor pulled a trigger for the love of his country. Your brothers are all brave fellows and serving her with honor. You stay at home to pore over dictionaries in the day time, and come to make love to Annette by moonlight. Now, I have nothing against you, as I said before; but I've made up my mind Annette shan't marry a man that hasn't had a hand in this war against the English. If you are of a mind to follow the example of your brother, and let me hear something you have done that I can tell my neighbors of with pride, then you shall have my consent to marry Annette; for her's I dare say, she's given you long ago. A text you know, is as good as a sermon, Master Edward. So, if you want my daughter, you know how she is to be won.'

Thus speaking, Squire Harwood took Annette under his arm, and, bowing very kindly, but firmly, to the astonished lover, disappeared within the house.

Edward remained standing a moment upon the spot where they had left him, as if trying to realize what had passed. He then turned away in silence, his cheek burning with the glow of a mortified and sensitive spirit.

The profession which he had in view was that of a clergyman; and although not deficient in courage or patriotism, he had suffered his brothers to take the field and the deck while he remained at home. The words of the Squire sunk deep into his spirits. He walked slowly homeward, very sad, and filled with the painful idea of loosing her who was so very dear to him. As he came upon the bridge he had made up his mind. He stopped and, speaking aloud, said, firmly—

'If Annette is only to be won by my taking up arms, I will enlist to morrow. It is honorable to serve one's country. I am not a clergyman, and I can therefore act freely. This is the last day the reproach shall be thrown upon me, that I remain dalaying at home while my brothers are abroad exposing their bosoms to the weapons of their country's foes!'

While he was speaking, he saw that the ship, which he had noticed half an hour before at a distance, had drawn close in with the land, and had dropped anchor about a mile abreast of the inlet. The sun had already set, yet he could see her distinctly, and discovered that she was a merchant ship He remained for some time watching her, and listening to the distant drum of a detachment of the militia of the neighborhood, which was retiring homward from their muster-field. The sound of the drum died away in the distance beyond the mill, and the low dashing of the waves against the bridge fell upon his ear.

'Well, to-morrow I shall march to the measure of fife and drum! I will enlist as a private, and make my way up. Annette shall be won.'

He paused, thinking he had heard the sound of oars. He looked seaward, but the twilight rendered objects too obscure to detect any boat approaching. Yet each moment the fall of the sweeps came nearer and nearer, and he was soon enabled to discover a barge pulling in towards the bridge. His position, in the shadow of an overhanging limb, shielded him from observation. He saw that the boat contained at least twenty men. It moved slower as it drew near land, and a person standing up in the stern directed its landing. It struck the shore close by the bridge, within the inlet, and almost beneath where he stood the party debarked. He now saw that half of them were seamen and half mariners, and that all were armed. They were commanded by a young midshipman, who, forming them into a column, marched them up the bank and on the bridge. Edward, as they came near, drew himself up into the limb, and was concealed by its foliage, while he observed with surprise their stealthy movements.

'How far is the grist mill hence, Sambo?' asked the young officer, looking about him after all his party had got on the bridge, save a man to guard the boat.

'The grist mill am about a third of a mile up de creek, and de to'ther one, where the most grist be, is a mile. There is a toot path along the creek shore!' answered a man in a true Yankee negro intonation, but speaking with minifest reluctance.

'If you deceive me, darkie, you are a dead man!' said the middy, very positively.

'I knows dat well 'nuf, so I tells you de truth tho' I hates to mightily! I know all 'bout dis place, coz I used to lib here once. Ober dar is whar Squire Harwood lives and ober dat way am widdur Ogilvie, an' I wish dis nigger was safe in dar ditchen! I nebber go cook agen in Boston ship nor no oder one a'ter bein' taken prisiner by the British, as I am dis time. I wish I may nebber see blue water agen, if I gets my liberty dis time!'

'Hist with your noise! Each of you march forward in silence. We are in an enemy's country, and must be cautious.

'Yes, I guess you better,' said the negro sulkily. 'If de country people know'd you was skulking here ater corn, flour, and sheep, and oxes, to keep from starving to death, as we have been a week past, they be 'round as thick as snakes in de grass, and debble one ob you get back to your boat! So, I advise you, massa to keep sharp eye to windward. Guy! how mad all on'em be in de mornig, when dey find out you land here in a prize ship, wid only two guns aboard and thirty men, and carry off clear to Halifax, de grist from dese two mills, and sheep and turkeys, too, for de lieutenants dinner! Dey swear den, and I expect de Squire swear enuf for a whole rigiment.

'Forward!' cried the middy. 'Silence all of you, and advance swiftly and with caution.'

They filled off the bridge, and taking the path along which the negro led the way, they were soon lost to the sight of Edward in the gloom of the overhanging banks of the creek.

'These men, then, are English,' he reflected, as he let himself down upon the bridge; the vessel is a prize bound to Halifax, with a midshipman and two and thirty men—twenty here and ten remaining on board! My course is decided on. It will take them an hour to visit both mills. Half of that time is enough for me. I shall know where to seek the militia party with the fife and drum; if I can find twenty brave men among them to put themselves under my orders, I will win Annette before to-morrow's sun rise!'

As he spoke he glided noiselessly away from the bridge, and after getting beyond hearing of the man in the boat, he flew like the wind across a meadow in the direction of what was called the 'Cross Road,' a cluster of village habitations, the principal of which was a large country tavern, where he knew he should find assembled many of the men who had borne a part in the review in the neighboring town. The inn was about half a mile distant from the bridge, on a road in the rear of Squire Harwood's farm, across which, leaping fence after fence, Edward Ogilvie was now flying with speed of a deer.

The tavern as he came near, was so quiet that he feared the men he sought had left for their respective homes. Seeing a light in the tap room, however, he hoped to find some persons assembled there. Through the windows, as he approached the door, he saw that the bar-room was nearly filled with men. The next moment he was in their presence. His manner was divested of all excitement, and a spirit calm and resolute beamed from his eyes. There was at least twenty men in the apartment, most of them with knapsacks and bayonet belts upon their persons, and some leaning upon their muskets while the guns of the rest of the party were staked in a corner of the room. Some of them were smoking, others drinking, and all listening to a long yarn, told by one of the party, of certain exploits by himself, personally performed at the battle of Plattsburgh.

On Edward's entrance, the landlord first noticed him.

'Ah—so you *can* enter a bar-room on a training day, Mr Ogilvie, glad to see you. Though you are not much of a fighting man, I like you for your brother's sake, who are all serving their country. But there must be parsons as well as soldiers, and every man to his trade.'

All eyes were now turned upon the young man. Advancing a little way into the floor, he said, with a firm tone,

'I am glad to find so many of you here assembled. If the brave men among you are willing to place yourselves under my direction for the next two hours, I will lead you where you can win both honor and prize money.'

'Spoken with a spirit,' exclaimed several.

'That rings like your brother George!' said the landlord.

'But what is it?' cried all, crowding round.

'Will you be led by me? There is danger to life and person; but I ask no man to follow where I fear to lead!'

'The man has courage if he is a student,' remarked one to the other with surprise.

'What have you discovered?' demanded one of the most forward men.

'Will you follow me and obey my orders, if I can place in your hands, as prisoners, twenty English seamen and an officer, who have just landed?'

'Yes—lead on!' was the general responce, and the men commenced arming themselves.

Briefly Edward told them what he had witnessed. All was enthusiasm. Among the militia men was a young man whom he despatched to Squire Harwood. In twenty minutes the Squire was on the spot, mounted on his horse, and armed with his broad sword. Five of his farm men had followed him. Others came in from all sides.

Edward with great coolness and skill, took up on himself the conduct of the whole affair He suggested that the Squire, with thirty men should cut off the retreat of the foraging party, and take them prisoners.

'And what will you do?' asked the Squire.—'You are not going to keep out of danger?'

'No sir!' If there are twenty brave men here who will volunteer to go with me, I will embark for the ship. In the night we can board her without difficulty, as we shall be taken for their own crew. Once on board, the ship will easily fall into our hands, for the most part of her prize crew are ashore. Who will volunteer?'

This bold proposition at first startled the boldest man among them. But in less than five minutes twenty of them had volunteered; and in two minutes more he was at their head leading them to the bridge, while the Squire, with his detachment, proceeded to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The result was in all respects successful. The English party at the mill surrendered after a brief skirmish, and were taken to the tavern as prisoners within an hour after the Squire had left it. Edward and his brave band boarded the ship without suspicion, and, after a short conflict, he was master of her. He took her, by the aid of the released American crew into Boston harbor the next day; and we need not add that within less than three months, he was rewarded with the hand of the beautiful Annette Harwood.

SCARED BY A RED HOT GRID IRON.

Initiation Frustrated.—A number of years since, when our city was new, and there were no splendid halls, the Masonic body held its sittings in the upper story of a well known public house, kept by Major S——t, who was himself a high Mason. As is the case now, many new members were offering, or asking admission into the fellowship and mysteries of this ancient body of brethren. Why it is, we cannot say, but there are as many stories afloat among the people, and there ever have been, that the noviciate is introduced to a seat on a *red hot Grid Iron!*—that in making a man a free and accepted brother, he must undergo a great many interesting ceremonies, besides being shown the grips and signals of the order.

On one occasion—and it must be some forty years ago, according to our information of many of the particulars—the lodge met, and a young, good-looking clerk of one of the stores came into the lower rooms of the building, it having been arranged to initiate him that evening. He was ordered to remain below until all was ready for his reception. The time dragging, and his mind conjuring up what he was about to meet, he commenced walking backwards and forwards through the passage leading to the stairway of the lodge. On the right of the passway was the kitchen, in which, and directly before him, as he passed the door, was a large fire burning, it being in that season of the year requiring artificial heat for bodily comfort.

It so happened that the Major kept an Irish servant girl, and she was the only person left with the stranger in that part of the house.—Betty had heard of the hot grid iron operation of masons, and knowing that the young clerk was to be admitted that night, thought she would have a bit of innocent fun. She took a large grid iron, on which she had broiled many a steak, and placed it on the fire, in full view of the young expectant of mysterious grips—stirred up the blazing fire, and retired to watch the result. Clerky continued to pass and repass the door, and ever and anon Betty saw he cast a wistful glance at the fire place! The iron was growing redder and redder every time he passed. He shook his head—a sigh escaped him! Betty was in ecstacies. To place her victim in still deeper agony, she fixed a small screen, taken from another room, between the fire and the door leading to the hall as if to hide from *his* view the fearful instrument of *honorable* torture. As the cunning jade was retreating, the young man, with a wink of the eye, a beckon of the hand, and a "come here" of the head, succeeded in arresting her progress a moment.

"A-a-a—what is that grid iron on the fire for *now?*" said he, "my good girl will you tell me?"

"Oh! *sir!* But I really don't like to. It would'nt be perlite."

"Oh! never mind! I'm *exceedingly* anxious to know."

"Why-a-there's a *Lodge* up stairs to-night. And-a—"

"Well, well; I *know* there is a lodge up stairs to-night. But what is that iron in the fire for? Tell me good girl, I pray you.—Tell me quickly."

"Why—why—I—"

"Speak out! Do! I'm aching to hear!"

"Why the Major told me as how they're going to *make a Mason to-night*, an' that's all I know about it."

That was enough. The oft told tale was true! That grid iron was for *him!* A change came over him in a moment. *He* would not be burned with as hot an iron as *that*, any how. The putting on of hat and cloak was a momentary affair: he sought the street, when legs, if ever, did their duty.

Soon after, the brothers having got all things ready, the Major came down for his young friend, but met *Betty*, who seeing the result of her fun, and fearing the consequences, came toward her master sobbing and crying in a most affected manner.

The Major soon learned the story of the young man's flight, also the cause, and answered, "Never mind, Betty; if he's such a fool as that, we don't want him."

One would naturally suppose that the Lodge had a fine laugh over that good joke upon the return of the Major. The inevitable conclusion is, that the young clerk never offered himself again as a candidate for admission into the mysteries of the free and accepted Masons, and a seat on their rascally *red hot Grid Iron.*

A CHEAP BREAKFAST.

A son of Erin at Schenectady, heard the breakfast bell on board a canal boat just starting out for Buffalo. The fragrance of the viands induced him to go aboard.

'Sure, Captain derr,' an what'l ye ax a poor man for travelling on yer illegant swan of a boat?

'Only a cent and a half a mile and found,' replied the captain.

'And is it the victuals ye mean to find sure?'

'Yes. And if your going along go down to breakfast'

Pat did not want to be told a second time, but having descended into the cabin and made a heaty meal, he came again on deck and requested that the boat might be stopped.

'What do you want to stop for?' inquired the Captain.

How far have we come just?' inquired Pat.

'Only a little over a mile.

Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents and coolly told him that he believed he would not go any farther with him, and Judy would wait her breakfast,' not knowing that he had breakfasted out.

The joke was so good that the captain took the two cents, ordered the boat to be stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him that if he should ever have occasion to travel that way again he should be most happy to carry him.

Security Extraordinary.—An old money-grub, in the city of Glasgow, who discounted bills for his friends, on "promise to pay," and who held good *back* security, in the shape of indorsations, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old *Discount* required additional security. The friend, who little expected a request of the kind, flew into a violent rage.

"Security, sir! I'll give you the d—l for security!"

"Weel then," exclaimed the bill-discounter, "just bring him forward; and as I ne'er ha'e seen the gentleman, pet twa decent men to say that it's *really him*, and ye'll get the siller."

A poor fellow, who was being carried to execution, had a reprieve just as he came to the gallows, and was carried back by a sheriff's officer, who told him he was a happy fellow, and asked him if knew nothing of the reprive beforehand? "No," replied the poor fellow, "nor thought any more of it than I did of my dying day!"

29th Congress.—1st Session.

MONDAY, Dec 15.

IN SENATE. Gen. Cass called up the resolutions submitted by himself a few days since, relative to an inquiry into the condition of the national defences, including the navy, army, forts, militia, &c.

General Cass, in advocating the adoption of the resolutions, considered it probable that Great Britain would declare war upon the United States as soon as the year's notice had expired, or that it would necessarily arise from collisions between the American and British settlers in Oregon.—He thought that both parties were so fully committed that they could not recede from their present positions. He spoke of the power and arrogance of England, her grasping ambition, her jealousy of our progress, her interposition in the Texas affair, and her chargin at our movement for the possession of the Californias. He expressed a hope that the Californias would soon be ours. He said the President had discharged his duty ably patriotically, fearlessly. Let us now discharge ours—not by words merely, but by deeds. The best support we can give him is to respond to his declarations by our actions. It is my firm conviction, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to avow it, that the best, if not the only hope that we have of avoiding a war with England, is by exhibiting a public and united determination to prosecute it, should it come, with all the energies that God has given us, and by an instant and serious consideration of the preparations necessary for such offensive and defensive measures as may be required, and as prompt an adoption of them as a just regard to circumstances may demand.

Mr. Mangum was sorry that this subject had been brought forward so early, and before the President had called our attention to it. He had confidence in the President as a man of honor, and approved of his course, thus far, in the Oregon negociation. Could we not trust him therefore, to warn us of the danger of war and the necessity for preparation? Was it necessary to make an alarm and to hasten the action of the Senate in regard to such a subject? He did not believe that Great Britain would go to war for the acquisition of Oregon merely. That would be a mere pretext. He knew there was to be a struggle between free principles and monarchical principles of government. The powers of Europe were jealous of our progress. When that strife came, it would shake all Christendom to the centre. Thrones and dynasties would fall before it. He adverted to the interposition of foreign powers in the Texas affair, and said no one was more incensed at it than he was. If we were to acquire California, he trusted that no unnecessary parade would be make about it, and he thought it should be discussed in secret session. He believed this question would be settled without war; but, if not, every American would be found at his post, and, as he believed, half of Europe in a revolt!

He wished the resolutions to lie on the table, for the present; but the course being advised to the opinion of the body, he withdrew it.

Mr. Allen urged that to lay these resolutions on the table would paralyze the spirit of the country; it would be a proof that we could not prepare for defence. We never could be prepared till danger came near, for we had no standing army. We relied on our militia, and it was natural to inquire into the condition. In 1836, before Mr. Van Buren had asked for anything, we made him a dictator, giving him the power to employ the navy, and army, to borrow money, and to raise fifty thousand volunteers. We did this upon his statement of the condition of the negotiation as to the North Eastern boundary. Why should we not now, upon a similar statement, proceed at least so far as to inquire into the condition of our defences. He had heard with satisfaction the declaration of the Senator that, when war was declared, all would rally around their country. This had not always been the case, but perhaps politicians had been schooled, by the events of the last war, into a display of mere patriotism.

Mr Archer, while deprecating from the resolutions as ill-timed, and tending unnecessary to alarm the country, and perhaps to drive the two nations into war which by prudence, might be avoided, said he would take this occasion to say that he had heartily approved of the President's Message on the Oregon question. He highly approved of the tone he assumed on that question, and it had increased his respect for the Chief Magistrate. No one could suppose that these resolutions would produce a decided effect on the policy of Great Britain; and the object of their passage was to show that some individuals on this floor have an exclusive claim to patriotism.

Gen. Cass rose to reply; but at this moment a message was received, communicating the House resolutions relative to the decease of Mr. Peyton, member from Tennessee.

Mr. Jarnagin passed a eulogy on the character of the deceased, and the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., made some remarks upon the course of the House in regard to the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, which the House refused, the other day, to print. Mr. R. said the Texas Constitution did not conform with the conditions of the Joint Resolutions of the House for the annexation of Texas. The provision in reference to population were not complied with. The Missouri compromise was not adhered to. He hoped the House would pursue a more liberal course on this subject, especially as to the opinions expressed by sovereign States.

The resolutions referred to were ordered to be printed. Printing had before been refused.

Mr. Adams offered some resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, condemning South Carolina resolutions, relative to Mr. Hoar's mission, and they were laid on the table.

Mr. Hamlin presented the petition of Eli West for a pension.

Mr. McCrate moved that the papers, with the petition of John Forrest, for the relief for transporting the mail of the United States, be taken from the files of the last session and referred to the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads. Also, that the petition of John Farnham and James Mains, several praying for pensions be taken from the files of the last session and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.—He also presented the petition of Charles Holden and 37 others, and moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce. Another petition of Joseph Pulcifer for a pension.

TUESDAY, Dec 16.

IN SENATE. Mr Allen gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a joint resolution, advising the President of the U. S. to give immediate notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory.

Gen. Cass's resolutions were taken up. Mr. Niles opened the debate. He approved of being prepared to defend ourselves in any emergency, and expressed the hope that we should exhibit to the world that our policy was peace, but that we were determined not to yield our just rights even at the hazard of war.

Mr. Crittenden followed. He saw nothing objectionable in the resolutions. The preparations contemplated, might be properly taken in time of peace, and with still greater propriety under the remotest chance of war. He alluded to the remarks of Gen. Cass, as calculated to interest deeply the people, and disturb the business of the country; and he felt assured that the Senator from Michigan had not unadvisedly, nor without proper deliberation made them. This government could not recede, and unless Great Britain recedes we must have war.' And when did Great Britain recede? And now that the President recommended that notice be given to terminate the joint occupancy, and the gentleman from Michigan had further said that if that notice were given war was inevitable. They were then, according to that gentleman, standing on the verge of war, and if so, they should put on their whole armor at once.

Mr. Cass explained that he did not state that war was inevitable, but that if England presisted in her claim, after the year's notice was given, war would follow—which Mr Crettenden thought did not change the position. Mr. Cass then added—'If the gentleman asks my opinion, I give it. I believe that war is almost inevitable. But I stated yesterday what I now state, not that war is absolutely inevitable, but that if after the year's notice had been given, Great Britain persisted, then war would be inevitable.'

Mr. Webster regretted the introduction of these resolutions, accompanied as they had been with remarks which appeared to give something more of an exigency than was necessary, and might create alarm, and injure the pursuits of life. He pointed out many evils, of great magnitude, which would occur to our commerce by creating alarm, and then proceeded to say that he thought it was impossible for him to be mistaken in the opinion that the President of the United States did not expect war—at least immediately.

Mr. Sevier commented on the cautions, which were so freely given, whenever they approached the subject of Oregon, to 'beware take heed lest they provoked a war.' He said he could hardly find words to express the astonishment with which he had listened to admonitions, and appeals, and solemn invocations all put forth on the ground that we cannot undertake any measure for the defence of the country, without provoking the hostility of an opposing foreign power. He referred to the questioning which the gentleman from Michigan had undergon, (by Mr Crittenden) and then gave his solemn conviction that war will come.

Mr Berrien took the same views as those of his whig friends.

Mr. Allen further defended the resolutions.

Messrs. Breese and Woodbury also spoke at much length in favor of the resolutions.

The question was then taken, and the resolutions of Mr Cass passed by a unanimous vote—48 members being present.

IN HOUSE. The joint resolutions (offered by Mr. Douglass) to admit Texas into the union, came up in order. The question was on their engrossment for a third reading. Mr. Herrick moved to lay them on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 142 noes to 52 yeas. The engrossment was ordered under the operation of the previous question. On the third reading, Mr. Hunt of New York, and some others, m de some brief remarks. That disposition of the question was on the passage of the resolutions, on which Mr Rockwell of Masschusetts, made a long speech, and then moved to recommit the resolutions with instructions to the committee to insert a provision to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime. Various points of order and incidental questions arose, and occupied some time, but ultimately by the aid of the previous question the final vote was taken, and the resolutions were passed by a vote of yeas 141, nays 56. [The whole delegation from this State, except Mr. Severance, voting in the affirmative.]

WEDNESDAY Dec. 17.

Mr. Allen, having been subœned to attend the criminal court as witness in the McNulity case asked leave before he went, to introduce the joint resolutions for giving immediate notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon.—Mr Haywood objected, and Mr A. withdrew the bill.

The Senate elected Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss printers for that body. The ballot stood—Messrs Ritchie & Heiss 27, Mr Ritchie 1, Messrs. Gales & Seaton 20, and Jefferson & Co. 1,

IN HOUSE. The House was occupied for most of the day in a debate upon Native Americanism growing out of a motion made by Mr. Winthrop to refer to the committee on the Judiciary the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of a modification of the Naturalization Laws, and without taking any question, the House adjourned. Various remonstrances against the annexation of Texas as a slave State, were presented by Messrs Sawtelle and Dunlap.

THURSDAY Dec 18.

IN SENATE. Mr Allen introduced the following resolutions for the termination of the joint occupation of Oregon, which was read and referred to the Committee on Forign Relations.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congsess assembled:

That the President of the United States be and he is hereby advised to give, forthwith, notice to Great Britain that the government of the United States will, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the 6th August, A. D, 1827. between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory, and after the expiration of twelve months from the day on which such notice shall have been received by the Government of Great Britain, annul and abrogate that convention.

Mr Fairfield presented the petition of Thomas McLellan and 25 others, asking remuneration for French spoliations prior to 1800. Mr. F. said he believed it had been usually, though not uniformly, the case to refer similar petitions to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this instance, however, and under the circumstances, he felt constrained, by a sense of duty to the petitioners, and in obedience to the spirit of thrice-repeated instructions from the legislature of Maine, to move a reference to a select committee. He did not do this (and he knew his friend from Ohio, the distinguished chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, would so understand it,) form any want of respect for that committee, or any member of it. On most questions, he would rely with great confidence on the opinions of that committee. In this case, however, it is well understood that the opinions of a majority of the committee are adverse to these claims. To refer this petition, then, to this committe, would be to bury the whole subject for the present session, at least. This, he apprehended, would not be in accordance with the general course of the Senate. Without any definite rule upon the subject, it has always been regarded as proper to place a proposition in the hands of its friends, with a view to the initiatory proceedings. Unless such a course be pursued here, the subject cannot be presented to the Senate for its consideration and judgment. Even the opponents of the claims, those who had made up their minds to go against them at all events he hoped would not oppose the reference to a select committee, inasmuch as they would not otherwise be fairly presented for our consideration In this initiatory step, there is nothing binding. No senator commits himself. The claims are merely put in a position for discussion—and of this, surely no one, either friends or opponents of the claims, should be afraid.

It appeared to him, (Mr. F.) also, that a consideration for the reference of claims to a select committee might be found in their magnitude and importance, as well as in their history. It will be remembered, also, that no less than fourteen reports have emanated from respectacle committees of both branches of Congress in favor of these claims, and that eight or nine of the legislatures of the sovereign States of the Union have instructed their Senators to support them. Under all the circumstances he entertained the hope that there would be no opposition to the reference asked.

Mr F. said he had delayed many days making this motion, in the hope that it would be made by some older and more distinguished member of the Senate. But knowing how often the favorable action of Congress had been prevented by delay, he had concluded to make the motion himself—at the same time expressed the hope that in the composition of the committee, should the Senate be kind enough to grant one, his (Mr. F.'s name would be omitted. This he would esteem as a favor.

Mr. F.'s motion finally prevailed, and Messrs. Fairfield, Clayton, Dix, Mangum and Sturgeon were appointed this committee. [From this committee a favorable report may be expected.]

Mr Evans presented a resolution in favor of paying the claims of David Shaw and Solomon T. Corser, formerly contractors for carrying the mail between Portland and Augusta; referred to committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr Atchinson, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions refering to the six appropriate committees, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial government for Oregon, of establishing block houses, stockade forts and military posts from the frontiers of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and raising a corps of mounted riflemen to assist emigrants and protect our citizens in the territory; of granting land to actual settlers; of organizing a militia of the territory; of establishing Indian agencies in, and extending our Indian laws to the territory, as far as applicable; and establishing a mail rout to Oregon city, which lie over one day under the rule.

IN HOUSE. Mr Scammon (of Me.) presented the petition of Adam McCulloch, praying for an appropriation to pay him for Goat Island, now occupied by the United States for a light house. Also the petition of Daniel Grant and others, owners of the fishing schooner James and Henry praying for the allowance of fishing bounty.—Also the petition of S. H. Gould, praying Congress to refund $200, and interest, which he had paid for public land, which land had since been sold, and a patent refused. Also the memorial of citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the erection of a light-house at the entrance of Kennebunk harbor. Also the petition of citizens of Maine for a dry-dock at Kittery.

The debate on the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, which involved the question of Nativeism, again occupied the entire day and without taking any question the House adjourned.

We say, then, frankly, we suppose Texas will be annexed, and the blessings of slavery extended over a territory one-third as large as the present Union. [Union.

How is slavery to be *extended* by annexation? Are the free people of Texas to be enslaved?—No. Will the present slaves of Texas be any more enslaved? No. If some of the slaves now in the states be transferred to Texas, will there be any more slavery in the aggregate than at present? No. Why, then, so much palaver about the extension of slavery? The whigs do love the niggers so!—so they would keep them all in the country, and not give them the chance every poor rogue has, of 'going to Texas. [Saco Dem.

Complimentary.—When the choice of seats in the house by each member was drawn, the "old man eloquent." was permitted to enjoy his station which he had occupied many years, a favorable and conspicuous position in the hall.

Maine Respected. It is gratfying to perceive that Maine is respected in the National Congress, under Mr Polk's administration, by the appointment of four out of six Democratic members from this State, as Chairman of Committees, viz: On Elections, Mr Hamlin, of Penobscot; Public Expenditures, Mr Dunlap of Cumberland; Expenditure Treasury Department, Mr. Scammon, of York; Unfinished Business, Mr Sawtelle, of Somerset How was it in the *Hard Cider* Congress of '41, under Harrison's administration? *Not a single member from Maine*, Whig or Democrat was appointed Chairman of a single committee —but no less than six committees were headed by *Massachusetts federalists*. Comment is unnecessary. [Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

HIGH TARIFFS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

Several years since, says the Washington Union, as recently as the year 1842, it will be recollected that very loud complaints were uttered about the "hard times." If the ears of the complainants could have been sealed to the sharp and unwelcome cry of the auctioneer then heard—could they have taken a deliberate observation of the *past*, and thus have examined into the real origin of the prevailing embarrassments—these must have been traced to the agency of one great cause. It was conceded, of course, by whigs and democrats, (for it was made the ground of reciprocal reproach,) that a grievous responsibility, springing from the deplorable state of the country, at the period referred to, had been incurred by the one party or the other. Who had been to blame, was the question upon the lips of all, in those times of universal difficulty and dismay—in those times of painful uncertainty and anxious suspicion—when a common pecuniary distress, every where prevalent, spread over the country a gloom of despair. Mr. Clay, who always sounded the whig clarion at the proper pitch, and whose followers ever chimed in with obedient precision, chanted, at interminable length, in a speech delivered in Lexington, the old song about the removal of the deposites, the veto of the bank, and the "pocketing" of the land bill by General Jackson.—All these acts, he averred, brought upon the country the manifold ills so pathetically and eloquently lamented by the great chief of the panic makers.—These topics had previously been standing themes of reproach, and were dilated upon by the opponents of General Jackson with unavailing malignity. These charges against the administration of General Jackson, have always stood the whigs in stead when pressed by their democratic opponents. No matter what exceptionable measure of their own, whether a violative of the constitution, or objectionable for its inexpediency—no matter to what extent productive of present mischief, or ultimate disaster, their own plans and measures, the standing answer to all reproof has been that our calamities, monetary or otherwise, have originated in the removal of the deposites, and in the destruction of the bank—that bank, the effluvia from whose gigantic remains so long infected the moral atmosphere; and which, in its downfall, exhibited a greater amount of depravity than its most implacable foes ever anticipated or conceived: that bank, which laid waste, in its dying struggles, a greater number of the hard-earned fortunes of the confiding, the innocent, and the helpless, than can easily be found in the annals of individual ruin.

The sagacious policy—the determined course of Gen. Jackson, saved the public stock in that institution. That this depository of the public funds, inflated by the enormous amounts of the surplus revenue pouring into it perpetually, would have gone on in a course of reckless expansion, its unscrupulous conduct subsequent to the removal of the deposites satisfactorily demonstrates. A contrary supposition is certainly at war with the history of that institution, if not in opposition to the spirit and tendency of banks in the general. Under the most prudent management of the best, the country has had evidence enough of that grasping desire of gain, which instinctively animates all moneyed corporations, throughout the world.—Give them the *means*—and government confidence after all is the greatest source from which these are derived—and they go on under a law of their nature to discount rashly, until some great revulsion discloses the rottenness of their condition. Can any one rationally suppose, that, if the Bank of the U. States had been left in possession of some twenty or thirty millions of the public money, for which it did not pay a stiver of interest, it would not have continued to have loaned with increasing prodigality? The motives which stimulate individuals similarly circumstanced operate with greater force upon banks; for besides the large dividends accruing upon a profuse employment of their capital, real and fictitious, such an institution must ever struggle for a renewal of its charter; and, to accomplish that object, the means of corruption must be copiously employed.

Though indeed many persons have honestly believed that the depriving the bank of the gratuitous use of the national income, and the subsequent distribution of the same funds, among the State institutions, led to the wild speculations, the high prices, which preceded the prostration of credit and enterprise; yet it is certain that matters would have been no better—probably much worse—had that bloated institution, festering in corruption, been allowed to continue.—By feeding the bank with the pabulum of the treasury, the crash might have been delayed; but it would have come finally with even more devastating effects.

But were it granted that the removal of the deposites was the immediate cause of the indebtedness and distress through which the country has passed, it is very evident that that was not the ultimate cause.—The act of Gen. Jackson was rather the necessary result of something prior; and that something was the tariff of 1828. Under that oppressive measure, since restored in effect, an amount of revenue was poured into the treasury far beyond the national expenditures. To *protect* a particular class, the treasury was gorged with the plunder taken from all other classes. The millions extorted from the agriculturalist and other classes, by the manufacturing interest, were deposited in the United States Bank to be traded upon. It is at once discovered, therefore, that if a moderate revenue tariff, instead of the enormous one of 1828, had existed, the opportunity, the *temptation* to exercise the authority for which Gen. Jackson was so much censured, would not have been presented. The public necessities of the times required no such tariff. Besides being burdensome to the last degree to all classes but one—the tariff of 1828 occasioned that superabundance, and the bank became the great beneficiary. It is incontestably certain, then, that the tariff of 1828 has been one of the fruitful sources—one of the fountains of all those troubles which have so often been ascribed to more immediate and more doubtful causes: and yet we find the bitter opponents of that tariff sustaining one as bad, by their patronage of men who upheld the act of 1842.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The debate in the United States Senate, on the 15th inst., on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Cass, inquiring into the present state of the Navy, Army and Militia of the United States, and recommending a thorough renovation in each arm of defence, was of an interesting character and attracted crowds to the Senate chamber to hear it. We learn from the Union that the general impression from the debate, was, that in case of a rupture with Great Britain, our public counsels would be united in an extraordinary degree. The whig members avow their determination to rally around their country in case of a war; and who would not hail such an exhibition with enthusiasm? Give us union, and we may defy a world in arms. Let both whigs and democrats determine to stand by their government in case of war, and we shall have an honorable peace, or an honorable war.

We cannot shut our eyes to the dangers which threaten the peace of the two countries. But let war come, the responsibility of it will be upon the head of England. We have done everything that becomes a generous and a considerate nation to preserve peace. The course of the President of the United States has been eminently pacific. And now that Great Britain has rejected more than we would have offered, but for the urgent considerations which are disclosed in the President's message, and in the letters of the Secretary of State, we should carry out the measures which the President has so wisely and boldly recommended. We believe that our title to Oregon is clear and unquestionable. We believe that Mr. Buchanan's last letter has placed that title upon the strongest ground. We are happy to see this sentiment making its way far and wide in the public mind. Several of the whig presses are pronouncing his arguments irresistible.—Is Great Britain prepared, in this state of the case, to brave the responsibility of rushing into a war, in the face of the whole civilized world? For ourselves, we repeat, that the *issue is in the hands of Great Britain*. We undertake to say that the President, whilst he desires an honorable peace, is fearless of all consequences. We hear much of the military preparations of the British government. They cannot affect the nerves of the American people. A British squadron, if they be so misled as to send one towards our coast, will rouse the pride and nerve the arm of every patriot in the land. Let Great Britain look to it!—We intend no threat. Far from it. *That* is not our purpose. Give us peace—but it must be peace with honor.

The spirit of union is displaying its virtues over the whole country. One of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, who was supposed to be indifferent, with many others, about Oregon, writes to Washington, after he had seen the message—after he had seen the offer we had made to Great Britain, and the answer we have received, that we should stand up for the rights of the country, even if Oregon were only a barren rock. *The issue now rests with England.* Every American patriot feels what is now due to our honor; and if the peace of the world is to be disturbed, (and who will pretend to set bounds to the scope and ravages of the war?) we say, and an impartial world will say, let the responsibility rest upon England.

The resolutions of Gen. Cass passed the Senate;—and what is still more, passed *unanimously*.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

On Monday, the 23d inst., this great measure was sanctioned by a vote of three-fourths of the Senators of the United States. *Texas is annexed*, and the unequivocal will of the American people has been obeyed. This is the crowning act, and, we fully believe, will never be regretted by the nation; but will rather shine brighter, as it advances in time, and as the utility and grandeur of the acquisition to the country shall continue to become more and more apparent.

Mr. Webster, true to his instincts and associations, opposed the measure to the last, and crowned his opposition by voting against it,—as was expected by his employers, doubtless, and for his faithfulness they ought to make him a present of another hundred thousand dollars. Other Whig Senators were more magnanimous, acknowledging that the measure should be ratified by the Senate in accordance with the expressed will of the people, and voted accordingly.—The vote stood—Yeas, 31. Nays, 13.

No act of the present Congress will meet with a heartier approval from the people than this.

Judge Garland.—The examination of the melancholy case of Judge Garland of New Orleans, resulted in the issuing of a warrant for his arrest. The N. Orleans papers of the 13th state that he had not then been arrested, and that he could not be found; and he was reported to have made further attempts to end his life by suicide. The public mind was excited by the development which had been made, and great grief expressed at the debasement of one who had held so high a position in the state and nation.

The House of Representatives, says a correspondent of the Argus under date of the 23d inst., spent several hours to-day in the selection of a Chaplain. Finally, romance and sympathy came to the rescue, and a blind Methodist preacher was selected! His name is Melburne, and he was formerly of Louisiana. He was nominated by Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky. If he is

as eloquent as the "Blind Preacher of the Forest," so beautifully described by Wirt, a view of his sightless orbs upturned to heaven, while he is petitioning for mercy to sinners, may do more to restrain and bless some of our public men here, than all the eloquence of divines who eyes may be seen flashing with the terror of the law, or melting with emotions created by a description of the Saviour's love.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The votes for County Treasurer were examined and counted by the Commissioners at their Session last week, and were as follows, viz:—

For Levi Stowell,	3602
Thomas Clark,	1211
Elisha Morse,	417
Thomas H. Brown,	1
Whole number,	5231
Necessary to a choice,	2616

John Van Buren. This gentleman has earned for himself in a day, a national reputation.—His recent argument in the Supreme Court of the U. Stetes, elicits on every side, without the slightest regard to political differences, the high encomiums. Having had the good fortune to hear him at Hudson, on the trial of 'Big Thunder,' we are not surprised at the praise now so lavishly bestowed. It is well deserved, and we congratulate Mr. Van Buren on the success which has attended his merits. And further than this, we feel a little pride for our State, that the young Attorney General takes so high a rank—[N. Y. Morning News.

MASONIC.

The following is an extract from an excellent Address delivered at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, by Hon. Edmund Dillahrently, Grand Master of the G. Lodge of Tennessee.

"Since our last annual communication, a great man has fallen among us. Past Grand Master ANDREW JACKSON has gone to the tomb full of years and full of honors. With no inheritance but an honest name, the lofty structure of his fame was the conception of his own genius, the results of his own labors. The party strifes with which his name was associated, in unqualified eulogy and unmeasured denunciation, will sink into forgetfulness with the occasions that engendered them; or be remembered as incentives, or warnings to the statesmen of coming times—but the impress of his stern, unyielding will, and the glory of his achievments on the battle fields of our country, will be durable as times, imperishable as history. But it is not as a warrior or statesman that masons cherish his name, or pour out offerings to his memory. It is in the relations of social and domestic life, in his constancy, fidelity and zeal in the performance of the duties of friendship and charity that we claim him as our brother, and "boast of his Masonic virtues, that poured honor on the Craft, while they mingled with home affections, and made lovely and delightful the fireside circle of the Hermitage." In the years 1822 and '23, he presided over the deliberations of this assembly with honor to himself and profit to the brethren. In 1824, he was punctual in his attendance as Grand Master, until his successor was elected, when he retired from office with the full confidence and affections of those whose labors he had aided and whose counsels he had guided. For a time, his attention was directed to other subjects, and his active co-operation was withdrawn from our organized bodies. But when the wild fanatic formed a league with the vile and corrupt demagogue and the base and unprincipled politician whose unholy object was to immolate our venerable institution on the impure alter of personal ambition and party aggrandizement, he boldly maintained his ancient faith and rolled back the angry tide that threatened to overwhelm it. Success did not harden his heart.—After honors had been showered upon him, and he had left the proudest and brightest station of human ambition, his kindness was not withdrawn from the lowly or his sympathy from the sorrowful. Misfortune ever shared his bounty—"His house was the home of the afflicted, the seat of generous hospitality, and the center of the silent charity, which has no record but in heaven." Whatever may have been our partialities, or opposition to his public acts, his name should live in the grateful recolection of his brethren, and the memorials of his virtues should be preserved in the archives of our order.

JUDGE RICE GARLAND.

This is a most melancholly case. Upon an examination by the parish court, it appeared, by the testimony of J. K. Smith, broker, and Mr. John McDonough, that Judge Garland had been guilty of forging a note for $6,125.

In October, Mr. Smith notified Mr McDonough that he had negociated such a note; and upon examining it, McDonough found, to his astonishment, that the signature was his, but he "was surprised that it could ever have been negociated—it was in such a dilapiadated condition that it literally would not bear handling.—It separated into four or five pieces on being felt. He observed to Mr. Smith that it bore on its surface conclusive evidence of the guilt of the fabricator. He, Mr. McDonough, had on two or three occasions sent to Mr. Garland—it was his hapit with the judges—(Judg Maurion here asked why he had overlooked him)—presents of fruit, pamphlets, &c. accompanied by a note, begging his acceptance of them. Mr. Garland had by some chemical process obliterated the contents of one of them, preserving the signature, and fabrlricated the bill in question by again writing on the clear paper."

After Mr. McDonough returned home in the afternoon, Judge Garland called on him, confessed his guilt, and implored Mr. McDonough to save him, his wife, and his children. The next day Mr. McDonough took up the note, and gave Smith another for $2600, Judge Garland having returned to Smith $3325. The fatal forged paper was the destroyed before Judge Garland's face.

The court issued a warrant for the arrest of Judge Garland upon a charge of forgery—the first instance of the kind that has ever happened in the United States. He had not been taken on the 12th. The wretched man attempted to drown himself from a steamboat on the day before the examination, and it was feared that he would close his life by another crime, the last refuge of guilt—suicide.

Mr. Garland was a whig member of Congress, and resigned his seat in 1840, having been appointed a judge of the Supreme court by the whig governor of Louisiana. He was a very active and influential politician and orator.

KINDNESS IS BETTER THAN FORCE.

If you want your horse or your servant to work well, you must endeavor to make them happy; happiness increase the strength and energies of both, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find any of them weak in any particular point, do not press and harrass, but show it indulgence. Do not urge either of them to do more than they are well able, as the more they are compelled to do to-day, the less they will do to-morrow. When you find your horse begins to slacken his speed, do not recklessly compel him to maintain it, but think how you yourself would like to be thus urged on beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whip strokes, for every blow robs the animal of some of its strength, and continual blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin, and also effect the muscles underneath, on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm or leg will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is slower or weaker than the other, do not force it to do as much as the other but rather slacken the speed, if even it was done by keeping the other horse back, and never use bearing reins, they are useless to the driver, vexatious to the horse, and are the cause of many falls; but above all, be not too fond of showing them that you are their master and they your slaves; they know it well enough to their sorrow without this trouble.

Bold Robbery. A daring and successful robbery was committed on Saturday evening about eight o'clock on the store of William P. McKay & Co. Milk street. A man having previously fastened the door on the outside, by passing a piece of hoop iron, doubled several times, through the handle, broke in one of the large panes of glass in front, and siezing a case of valuable gold watches, made off up Atkinson street before those within could give the alarm. Two persons were at work at the window at the time, one of whom had his hands severely cut in the attempt to secure the watches. There were twelve watches in the case, and they were valued at $1000. There were five persons within at the time, and the store is a very small one. Boston Courier.

That eleven Dollar Bill. A shoe dealer in court street who had mourned over a rather dull business for several days, was enlivened on going into his shop a day or two since by the radient face of his younger clerk, who said he had been doing a smashing business in the master's absence. On going to the money drawer, the master found it minus nearly all the money he had left there, and in its place a solitary two dollar bill. "How is this?" said he, "where is all the money gone?" "Why," answered the clerk, don't you see that eleven dollar bill?"—"Eleven tophets! there's only two dollars, all told," said the shop-keeper, who now perceived that the clerk had mistaken old fashioned two dollar bill, with II's upon instead of figures for genuine eleven dollar note. He ordered the shutters to be closed, took account of stock, and commenced business anew the day.

In Washington city there is a *toady*, who is very generally known as such. He is celebrated for the quality of spunging, which he has in perfection. "Thomas," said he to the footman of a foreign minister, "Thomas, my good fellow, its getting late, is'nt it? How soon will dinner come up, Thomas?" "The very moment you are gone, sir," was the unequivocal reply.

New Hampshire. The Concord Courier states that the majority against Woodbury, according to the official returns, is twenty-two hundred and three. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the state, to whom was referred the question whether a plurality elects on the third trial, have decided the question in the negative.

A letter dated at Berlin on the 29th ult. says that Mr. N. P. Willis, an attache to the United States Embassy in that city, had left there a few days before with despatches for Washington.

"Strike while the iron is hot," as the woman said when she was after her husband with a hot poker.

☞ Bustles will probably be abandoned during the cold weather, and small pillows used as substitutes.

☞ *Tirrell,* the murderer of Mrs. Bickford has been arrested in New Orleans. He shipped at New York several weeks ago under an assumed name, of which fact the police somehow or other got wind, and despatched an officer by land to New Orleans, who arrived some days before the vessel. When the latter arrived, the officer went on board, found his man and made the arrest. Tirrell attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented.

Two Boston Constubles, with a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts, have been despatched to New Orleans to bring Tirrill to Boston for trial.

One of the Western papers tells a good story of a methodist preacher, who, after sending round the contribution box at a camp meeting and exhorting the congregation to be liberal in contributing, looked into the box and on seeing the money mostly made up of cents, exclaimed with great gravity, "I perceive that Alexander the coppersmith hath done us much harm."

American Flour.—It is asserted by one of the most eminent bakers in London, that American flour will make from 8 to 10 per cent. more of its own weight in water in manufacturing it into bread or biscuit, than the English wheat; 14 pounds of American flour will make 21 pounds of bread, while the same quantity of English flour will make but 18 1-2 pounds.

The Pope of Rome is drawing the reins of authority tighter and tighter. He is said to have issued three important decrees lately.—The first prohibits the construction of any railroads within the dominions of his Holiness;—the second forbids the Pope's subjects from attending any scientific congress; and the third orders all physicians not to attend such patients as, as after their third visit, shall not have received the sacrament.

Curious fact in Commerce.—The greater part of the skins sold by the Norwegians are obtained from the Hamburgh merchants, who buy them in London from the Hudson's Bay Company; the Norwegians convey them to Finmark, from whence they are taken to Moscow, and there sold to the caravan traders for the purpose of being bartered with the Chinese for tea of Kiachta!

The plate deposited in what is termed the "Golden Cupboard," in Winsor Castle, is valued at ninety millions of dollars. A writer in the N. O Courier, who notes the fact, mentions that among other "fancy goods" is the head of a lion, of the size of life, made of solid gold, the eyes of which are of some precious stones. These are but a few items in the inventory of *plunder* which the British nation possesses.

Gov. Dorr called at our office last Saturday morning, says the Providence Gazette of Dec. 17, and looked in excellent health. His friends are delighted to find him sufficiently recovered to be about among them again.

An extraordinary "surgical operation" was lately performed—which was the complete removal of the patient to another world. The physician "doing well."

☞ The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

☞ If envy were in any case allowable, one might envy those who have the pleasure of doing good; and the way this envy should be shown is by doing *better.*

☞ Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action of law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

☞ *Doings of Societies.*—The association to abolish the practice of biting finger nails report, that they have found some people who have nothing else to bite.

ALMANAC
FOR
1846.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
January				1	2	3	4	July			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31		
February							1	August						1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						
March							1	September		1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30				
	30	31													
April			1	2	3	4	5	October				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	
May					1	2	3	November							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30						
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	December		1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			

County Commissioners Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*May* 10. To 6 days making reports on the petitions of Phineas Howe and others, Ezekiel Treat, Jr., and others, Ansel Town and others, and John C. West and others; and drawing four plans of roads and alterations laid out on said petitions, $15 00

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Byron to James Brown's in Holmes and back on petition of James Brown, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance two and half days, 6 25
July 1st. Travel from Byron to Stephen Gammons, in Turner, on petition of Sampson Reed, and back, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance three days, 7 50
Ferriage, 25
July 9th. To travel from Byron to William Woodsoms in Peru and back on petition of Wm. Woodsom, fifty miles, 5 00
Attendance three and half days, 8 75 }
Ferriage, twenty-five cents, } 9 00
August 19th. From Byron to Hartford's tavern in Lovell, on petition of Committee of town of Sweden and back, one hundred and fifty miles, 15 00
Six days attendance, 15 00 }
Ferriages, twenty-five cents } 15 25
August 28th. From Byron to Phineas Howes in Canton on petition of Luther Ludden, 60 ms. 6 00
Two days attendance, 5 00
$85 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 20. To travel from Norway to Letter A. No 2, and back on the petition of James Brown Agent for the Proprietors of said township. 90 miles, 9 00
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00
To cash paid for Ferriage, 25 }
To cash paid for postage on 2 letters 12 cts. } 37
July 4. To travel from Norway to Turner and from Hartford home on the petition of Sampson Reed and others, forty miles, 4 00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 7 50
July 12. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others, 54 miles, 5 40
To 3 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said petition, 8 25
August 23. To travel from Norway to Lovell and from Sweden home on the petition of Committee of Sweden, 40 miles, 4 00
To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 11 25
Aug 30. To travel from Norway to Phineas Howe's in Canton and from Gen. Samuel Holland's in Dixfield home on the petition of Luther H. Ludden and others, 68 miles, 6 80
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00 }
To cash paid for Ferriage 25 } 5 25
Sept. 1st. To 4 days making up reports, 10 00
$76 82

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Gilead to James Brown in Letter A. No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown, Agent of Letter A. No. 2, sixty-two ms. 6 20
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 5 00
July 1st. To travel from Gilead to Stephen Gammon's and back on the petition of Samuel Reed, ninety miles, 9 00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 7 50
Twenty five cents paid for Ferriage, 25
July 9. To travel from Gilead to William Woodsom in Peru and back on petition of William Woodsom, 70 miles, 7 00
Three and half days viewing, hearing parties and attendance on the same, 8 75
Twenty-five cents for Ferriage, 25
Aug. 19. To travel from Gilead to Benjamin Hartford in Lovell and back on the petition of the committee of Sweden, sixty-eight miles. 6 80
Four and half days viewing, hearing and locating and attendance, 11 25
Twenty-five cents for Ferriage, 25
August 25th To travel from Gilead to Phineas Howes in Canton and back on petition of Luther H Ludden, Ira L. Delano, eighty-eight ms. 8 80
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating, 5 00
$76 05

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin,

For services as County Commissioner for the year 1845.

Sept. 16th. To travel from Byron to Welcome Stone's in Leeds and back on petition of Jonathan Marston and Samual More, Agents for the towns of Leeds and Monmouth, one hundred miles, 10 00
Attendance six days, 15 00—four ferriages, 45, 15 45
Sept. 23d. To travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover and back on petition of S. W. Gregg, twenty-five miles, 2 50
Attendance, nine days. 22 50
Oct 7th To travel from Byron to Robinson Turner's in Peru, fifty miles, 5 00
Ferriage, 25
October 14th Travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover on petition of R. Clay and others, twelve miles, 1 20
To travel from Lewis Crockett's tavern to New Hampshire line and back on said petition, thirty-two miles, 3 20
From Lewis Crockett's to Brettun's Mills in Livermore on same, forty miles, 4 00
And back from East Winthrop, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance twenty-three days, 57 50
Six ferriages, 65
Nov. 11th. Travel from Byron to John Simmons in Canton and back on petition of Alexander Alden, seventy miles, 7 00
Attendance six days, 15 00
Ferriage, 25
Nov. 18. Travel from Byron to Col. Morrill's in Dixfield and back on petition of John M Eustis, forty-five miles, 4 50
Attendance four days, 10 00
Nov 25th. To travel from Byron to William Noyes' in Greenwood and back on petition of Joseph Small and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance one day, 2 50—Ferriage 25, 2 75
December 1st To travel from Byron to Richard Hutchinson in Hartford and back on petition of John Walker and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance seven days. 17 50
December 12th. Travel from Byron to J. Churchill's tavern in Hallowell and from Wayne Village back on petition of R. Clay by adjournment, one hundred and ten miles, 11 00
Attendance and hearing parties ten days, 25 00
$254 25
Credit one dollar received by mistake in adding the last account settled with the County, 1 00
$253 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 20. To travel from Norway to Leeds and back on the petition of Agents of Leeds and Monmouth—fifty miles, 5 00
T 4 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 11 25
To cash paid for toll, 32
Oct. 3. To travel from Norway to Andover Corner and from Asa Pratts in Andover home on the petition of Simon W. Gregg and others, 69 miles, 6 90
To ten days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 25 00
6. To 2 days making plans & roads laid out 5 00
13. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others—fifty-four miles, 5 40
To 6 days locating and attendance on said Pet. 15 00
16. To travel from Norway to Andover on the petition of R. Clay and others—33 miles, 3 30
17. To travel from Andover corner to N. H. line and back on said petition, 32 miles, 3 20
18. To travel from Andover corner to Brettun's Mills on said petition—40 miles, 4 00
22. To 2 days viewing on said petition, 5 00
To travel from Leeds home on said pet. 27 ms. 2 70
Nov. 8. To travel from Paris to Monmouth and from East Winthrop home on said petition—seventy miles, 7 00
To 17 1-2 days viewing and attendance on said petition, 43 75
To cash paid for ferriage and tolls, 70
17. To travel from Norway to Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden, Jr., and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
22. To travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of John M. Eustis and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To cash paid for ferriage, 25
To 3 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition. 8 75
24. To two days making up reports, 5 00
25. To travel from Norway to Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small & als. 2 00
To one day attendance on said petition, 2 50
Nov. 30. To three days making up reports and drawing plans, 7 50
Dec. 8. To travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—forty miles, 4 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
10. To two days writing reports and making plans, 5 00
21. To travel from Norway to Hallowell X roads and from Wayne home on the petition of R. Clay and others, 73 miles, 7 30
To ten days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 25 00
22. To one day finishing plans, 2 50
To stationery furnished to the County for the year past, 1 00
$256 32

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 16. To travel from Gilead to J. Welcome in Leeds and back, 114 miles, 11 40
Six days viewing and hearing, 15 00 }
Ferringe, 25 } 15 25
23. To travel from Gilead to L. Crockett's in Andover and back on the petition of S. W. Gregg and others, sixty-two miles, 6 20
Ten days viewing and attendance, 25 00
Oct. 7. To travel from Gilead to R. Turner's in Peru and back by adjournment on petition of William Woodsom and others, 78 miles, 7 80
Three days attendance, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75
14. To travel from Gilead to Andover on the petition of R. Clay and others, 31 miles, 3 10
Twenty-four days viewing. 60 00
Travel from Winthrop to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00—ferriages, 50, 6 50
Nov. 13 To travel from Gilead to John Simmons in Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden and others, 100 miles, 10 00
Four days in attendance, 10 00—ferriage, 20, 10 20
18 To travel from Gilead to Morrill's in Dixfield and back on the petition of J. M. Eustis—seventy-four miles, 7 40
Three days viewing, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75
25. To travel fravel from Gilead to W. Noyes in Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small and others, 46 miles, 1 60
One day viewing, &c., 2 54—ferriage, 2 75
Dec. 1. To travel from Gilead to R. Hutchinson's in Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—100 miles, 10 00
Seven days viewing, &c., 17 50—ferriage, 20, 17 70
12 To travel from Gilead to J. Churchill's in Hallowell by adjournment on the petition of R. Clay and others—74 miles, 7 40
Ten days viewing and hearing, 25 00
Travel from Wayne to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00 }
Toll, 20 } 6 20
$252 00

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

May Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 } 16,75
Jonathan B Smith, travel 10 miles, 1,00 }
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 } 8,50
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 } 14 75

September Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 } 19,25
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1,00 }
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 } 11,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 } 17,25

December Term, 1845—*By Adjournment.*

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 } 14,25
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1,00 }
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 } 6,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 }
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 } 12,25

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, }
DECEMBER 25, 1845. }

The forgoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by
[34] J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Lost!

BETWEEN Paris and Portland on the 25th inst., a bundle of Goods containing a quantity of Buttons, Green Berage, Coat Binding, Pins, Combs, Comforters, &c Any person who will return said bundle or give information to the subscriber where it may be found shall be suitably rewarded
MOSES HAMMOND.
Paris, Dec. 27th, 1845. 34

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artifitial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.		
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. 11 47

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill.

POETRY.

From the Farmer.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY TOBY.

Hark! hear ye the wail of the dying year,
That mournfully sounds on the winds so drear?
A funeral dirge, for the days gone by,
Is the burden now of the year's last sigh.

He hath made for himself a funeral shroud,
Of the darkness of night and the stormy cloud;
And the sorrowing stars shall watch by his bier,
Till they hail, with joy, the coming new year.

He hath summoned around him the hours that remain,
And to them breathes forth his farewell strain;
While the sighs that are wafted for time misspent,
Is the chorus sad of his last lament.

Oh, heedless mortals! to you I have given
The richest gifts of bounteous heaven:
Ye have heeded not my kind design,
And scarce have ye thought, save when ye repine.

Oh, was it for this that my Spring set free
The waters to run on their course of glee,
And the flowers came forth with their beauty rare,
To expand in the breath of my Summer air?

Oh, was it for this that the year hath spread
Its blessings choice, and its gifts hath shed,
Of the sunny morn, with the dew-drops fair
On the grass and the leaves, and every where;

Of the shifting clouds, and the rainbow bright,
And the sparkling gems of the dusky night?
Ye have wasted the time I have giv'n you,
My pleasant hours, and my Sabbath too.

He ceased.

The circling hours now gather near,
With a requiem sad to soothe the year:
Hark! they sing of the months, and the Sabbath day,
And the seasons fair, that have passed away.

Sweet Sabbath day! How calm and still
Thy sacred hours. That sun-tinged cloud,
Which rests upon yon western hill,
Shall be thy shroud.

Bright month! thy waxing moon shall wane,
Thy pleasing change of night and day,
While darkness flies to come again,
All pass away.

Fair Spring! thy breath is scarcely free,
Thy flowers are just in bloom
When Summer comes, and follows thee
Pale Autumn soon.

Hail bounteous Autumn! thee we greet
With ripened fruits, and liberal cheer,
When Winter wraps in snow and sleet
The dying year!

Oxford, ss. W. D. Court, Nov. Term, A. D. 1845.

To the Hon. Judge of the Western District Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM H. McCRILLIS, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain Real Estate situated in said County of Oxford, as tenant in common with sundry co-tenants unknown to your Petitioner, to wit:—Township numbered Five in the First Range of Townships in said County of Oxford. Said Township contains by estimation thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, subject to a reservation of one thousand acres for public uses—of said number of acres subject to said reservation, your Petitioner is seized of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres in fee simple as tenant in common as aforesaid. Being so seized and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your Petitioner prays this Hon. Court that partition of said Township be made and that his proportion of the same may be set out to him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

WILLIAM H. McCRILLIS,
By STEPHEN EMERY & SON,
His Attorneys.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1845.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon
3w29 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y33]

Hay for Sale!

FOR sale 25 or 30 TONS FIRST RATE INTERVALE HAY. Enquire of F. BEMIS.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1845. 3 33

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magazine" that should impart to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land.

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel.

The Family Magazine will be published as heretofore on or near the first day of each month, on clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be illustrated with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Making at the end of the year a splendid pictoral volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages, and more than one hundred Wood Engravings.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, when payments are made strictly in advance,

Three copies one year,		Four Dollars.
Five " "		Six "
Ten " "		Ten "

or only One Dollar a Copy!!

☞ One copy of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum, (a magazine for youth, edited by the famous "Peter Parley,") one year,

Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the most liberal discount. All orders (cash enclosed) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO
33 12 School Street, Boston.

State of Maine.

[L. S.] OXFORD, ss.
To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING.

WE COMMAND You to attach the goods or estate of ELI TWITCHELL, *Junior*, of Rushville, New York, in the County of ——, Yeoman, to the value of two hundred dollars, and summon the said Twitchell, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at PARIS, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there in our said Court to answer unto PHEBE K. RUSSELL, of Bethel in said County, Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, in a plea of the case, for that whereas the said defendant, heretofore and in the life time of the said Ezra T Russell, since deceased, to wit: on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, made his certain promissory note in writing bearing date a certain day and year therein mentioned, to wit: the same day and year aforesaid, and thereby then and there promised to pay, in one year from date thereof, to the said Russell or order the sum of ninety dollars for value received, by means whereof, and by force of the Statute made and provided in such case, he the said defendant then and there became liable to pay to the said Russell the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; and being so liable he the said defendant in consideration thereof, afterwards and in the life time of said Russell, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at Bethel aforesaid undertook and faithfully promised the said Russell to pay him the said sum of money, in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of said note. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as she says,) the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

Phebe K Russell, Adm'rx, Pl'ff. v. *Eli Twitchell, Jr Def't.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
32 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—December 13, A D 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the 22nd day of January, 1846, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Col Sewall Fly, in Denmark in said County of Oxford,—All the right which HENRY GILMAN, of said Denmark, had on the second day of July last, being the day the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the farm on which said Henry Gilman now lives. Said property is mortgaged to Samuel Gibson, of said Denmark, to secure the payment of Eighty-three dollars and interest from September 15, 1844, as may be seen by said deed of Mortgage at Fryeburg Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford.

33 GEO CHADBOURN, Dept. Sheriff.

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Thursday, the 29th day of January next at 2 o'clock P M, on the premises, all the right, title and interest that ELIJAH SHACKLY had, on the day of his decease, in and to the Farm on which said Shackly then resided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

W. M. K. KIMBALL, Administrator.
Dec. 20, 1845. 3w33

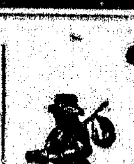
Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Benjamin Hartford's Tavern, in Lovell,—All the right in equity which ELI WHITNEY, of Stow, in said County of Oxford, has to redeem the Farm on said Stow on which he now dwells, containing about fifty acres with the buildings thereon. Said Lot is bounded on the Easterly side by the line of the town of Lovell, and being fifty four rods wide on the line of Lovell and extending Westwardly far enough to make fifty acres.

JOHN G. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff.
Stow, December 15th, 1845. 3w33

One Cent Reward!



RAN away, on Wednesday, December tenth, current, ELIJAH SOULE, an indented apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Hartford: therefore, notice is hereby given to caution all persons against harboring or trusting said Elijah on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him, but no charges whatever. EZEKIEL FULLER.

Hartford, December 13th, 1845. 32

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Bretton & Washburn, in Livermore, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1846, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right, title, and interest, and equity of redemption which Essec Fuller has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Hartford, in said County, and which he had in and to the same at the time when attached upon the original writ, to wit: on the first day of May, A. D. 1845,—being the same farm which the said Essec Fuller purchased of Ezekiel and Edward Fuller by Deed dated the tenth day of January, A D 1845, and on the same day Mortgaged to Isaac Strickland, Esq., for about three hundred dollars. And also the right from the purchaser said equity of redemption which may have been sold on Execution against said Essec Fuller. For further particulars reference is had to said Deed.

33 JOHN MONROE, JR., Deputy Sheriff.

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;

Hard Ware and Cutlery;

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;

HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes; Feathers, &c &c. &c.

ALSO—30 bbls. CLEAR PORK, packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c, which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods according to quality, as low, as say the least, as any Store in the County.*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—

25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
5000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Shipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2000 Wool Skins, 10,000 lbs Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c

DENISON & FYLER.
Norway Falls, Nov. 25, 1845 5w32

N. B. Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co. must be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846.

DENISON & FYLER

WANTED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE, Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices,

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel.
10,000 lbs Cotton and Wool.
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads

Portland, Nov. 1, 1845. 4w28

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

CROCKER, GILLET & CUMMINGS,

is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS CROCKER.
DENNIS GILLET.
B. C CUMMINGS

Oct. 4th, 1845. 5w 23

THE Manufacturing business will be continued at Locke's Mills as formerly under the name and firm of

Crocker, Cummings & Co.

PRENTISS & RAWSON,

Attornies and Councillors at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block, over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.
Nov. 11, 1845. 6m *

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stearns, Jr. of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1843, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest, annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, Page 237. Said right in equity, as aforesaid is already seized, on Execution on a prior attachment and surrendered to be sold on the 27th day of December next, and it sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem, as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first and above mentioned: the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 27th, 1845. 30

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, M

State of Maine.

[L. S.] OXFORD, ss:—*To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or the Constable of the Town of Hartford,* GREETING.

WE COMMAND You to attach the goods and estate of FREDERICK ELLIS, of Hartford, aforesaid, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at PARIS, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto DEPLURA H BISBEE, of Buckfield, in said County, Gunsmith, in a plea of the case, for that the said Defendant at said Buckfield on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1840, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised the Plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents in the month of January then next, with interest. Yet the defendant, though often requested, hath not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff, (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Deplura H. Bisbee, Pl'ff v. *Frederick Ellis, Def't*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be held at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
32 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

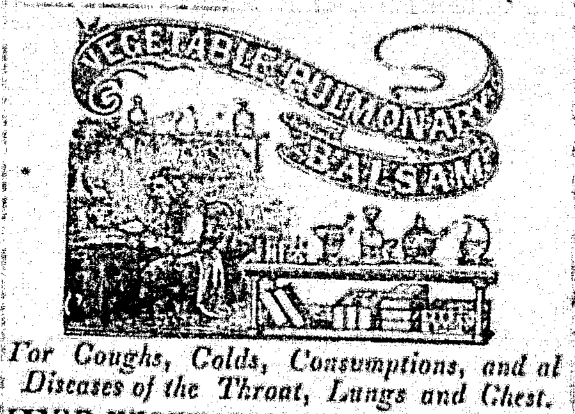
Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Fryeburg, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason

June 3, 1845. 1y4



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's Pulmonary Balsam,*" and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. John Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions,	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal property,
Sheriffs' Returns,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Bail Bonds,	Highway Surveyors Bills,
Marriage Certificates,	

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see

---

F. BROWN'S Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; It is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH AND INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 27, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor 63 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston, and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.

Aug 27 6m16eff

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by colecting and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the our and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have been dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints, chronic cases of [illegible], constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints [illegible] and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of ulcers, languor, ague, dropsy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints, [illegible], blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throats, ulcers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stricture, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affection, cot all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, weeds, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz. good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England, 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. [illegible]